

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
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[31-3]

THE
TURKISH CIGARETTE.

\$1.25 FOR A TIN OF 50 CIGARETTES.

IN RETURN FOR SIX EMPTY TINS

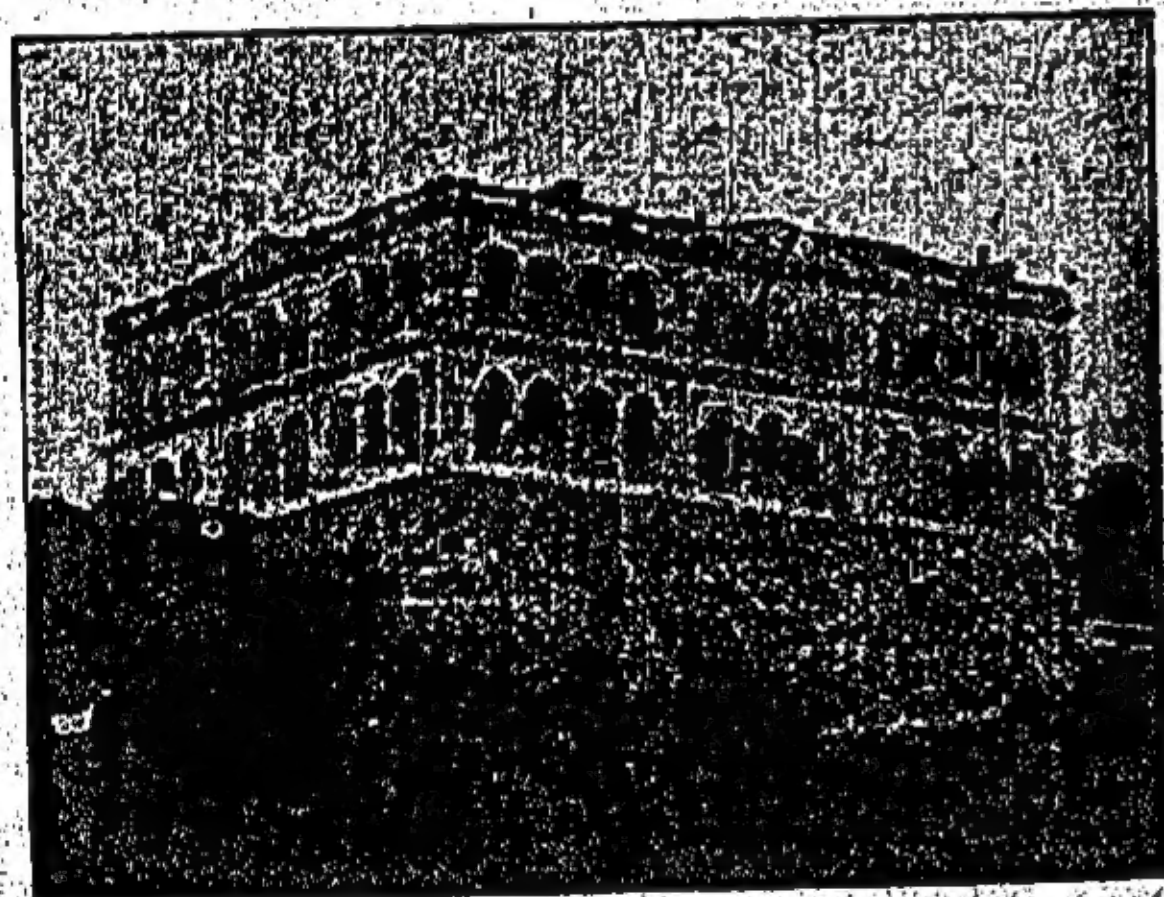
WE WILL SEND YOU

ONE WESTMINSTER 1915 CALENDAR.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1915.

[139]

BOA VISTA HOTEL,



MACAO.

THE above HOTEL is now under NEW EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Tourists and Visitors are Guaranteed every comfort and an excellent Cuisine.
Best attention and moderate rates.
For Particulars apply to—

Hongkong, 31st December, 1914.

THE MANAGER.

[59]

WM. POWELL,
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

TAILORING DEPT.
SPECIAL OFFER.

THIS SEASON'S

SCOTCH TWEED AND CHEVIOT

SUITINGS

\$30.00 to \$35.00

Usually \$45.00 to \$60.00.

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

BEST TRIMMINGS AND WORKMANSHIP.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

LORD KITCHENER ON THE
WARTALK WITH AN AMERICAN
WRITER.

ONLY ONE END POSSIBLE.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, December 3rd.
Through the courtesy of the editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* I am permitted to cable to you extracts from a narrative published to-day by Mr. Irwin Shrewsbury Cobb of an interview he had with Lord Kitchener—"the only interview Lord Kitchener has given since the outbreak of the war."

Mr. Cobb, who had just returned from Germany, was received by the Field-Marshal in his room in the War Office. At the outset of the conversation Lord Kitchener observed:—"I do not mean to ask you any question that one gentleman might not properly ask another gentleman, but in my desire to serve our side, I should ask you something that you do not feel you can in honour tell, I hope you will be perfectly candid and say as much."

Lord Kitchener wished to learn something of the Kaiser's soldiers, and whether they realized the great, tremendously great, mistakes made by their own generals.

"How," he asked, "do the Germans regard our soldiers?"

Mr. Cobb said:—"They say the English soldiers are hard fighters—the hardest fighters they have met, and particularly do they speak well of the fighting qualities of the Scotch, though they say there are not enough British troops in the field to prove any considerable factor in the final result in the Western campaign."

Lord Kitchener, Mr. Cobb notes, permitted himself the luxury of a small smile. "That," he said, "is a defect, if it be a defect, which we are taking steps to remedy."

Mr. Cobb gave Lord Kitchener the belated German excuse for the invasion of Belgium that the Belgian Government was actually the ally of France and England before the war started.

"In other words," commented Lord Kitchener, "the Germans prepared their *alibi* after the act was committed—which weakens the *alibi* without excusing the act. It is a poor defence that must be charged in the middle of the trial."

"War," Lord Kitchener proceeded, "has its ethics; but if ever a soldier is to become judge of the behaviour of the civil population of a hostile country, if he is to be not only judge and jury, but the inflicter of punishment, why then, to my conception, he loses his proper ordained functions as soldier and becomes executioner. If that standard is to prevail throughout the world we cease to enlist soldiers, we enrol, instead, hired executioners. Years ago in the Sudan I was called on to fight an enemy who practised this code, but that enemy was a savage, so-called, and the Germans, they themselves tell us, are exclusive owners of the highest civilization the world has ever seen."

FAILURE OF THE INVASION.
When Mr. Cobb mentioned that the Germans admitted that they had changed their time schedule and that it would take a long time to end the war, Lord Kitchener brought his fist down hard on the table, and said slowly:

"They are right in one regard; it will take longer than a year to end this war. But they are wrong when they think they are going to win—it, indeed, in their hearts they honestly think that. Their campaign in the West is a failure, and it will become more and more a failure as time passes. When an army of invasion has ceased to invade—when that army hides itself in trenches and fights at long range, it is doing nothing but waste itself, and especially is this true when an army, having reached its maximum strength, efficiency, and aggressiveness months before, is now losing in all those essentials. To lie in that unending chain of trenches which stretches across Northern France hundreds of miles like a long, grey snake, that is not waging a successful campaign. Dropping bombs on cities is not waging war; this costly, spectacular by-play which counts for nought in the final result, and really does not count in the detail of momentary advantage. Paris might be captured; the war would still go on. England might be invaded, though I believe the enemy have not yet worked out complete plans for that undertaking; still the war would go on. Germany might take and keep the other side of the Channel as she has already taken Antwerp; still the war would go on. This war is going on until Germany has been defeated."

"There is no other possible contingency," Lord Kitchener, I said. "In your opinion how long will this war last?"

"Not less than three years," he said. "It will end only when Germany is thoroughly defeated, not before—defeated on land and sea. That the Allies will win is certain. That for us to win will require a minimum period of three years is, I think, probable. It might last longer, it might end sooner. It can end in only one way. If Germany gives up sooner so much the better for Germany and for us and for the world. If three years are required for the undertaking or more than three years, the world will find that we for our part are prepared to go on, determined to go on, certain to go on. In any event, the war can have but one outcome—one ultimate conclusion."

THE KITCHENER INTERVIEW
Mr. Cobb, the American journalist, who it was reported a month ago had interviewed Lord Kitchener, wrote an account of it which would fill a whole page of the *Daily Press*. This is what the *Press* Bureau said of it:—

"With reference to the so-called interview with Mr. Cobb which has appeared in the *Press*, although Lord Kitchener saw Mr. Cobb for a few minutes on October 21st, nothing in the nature of a special interview was granted, and the remarks attributed to the Secretary of State are imaginary."

This, it will be noticed, is a much more definite repudiation of the alleged interview than was telegraphed by Reuters five weeks ago.

FIFTEEN NEW SUPERDREAD-
NOUGHTS.MR. CHURCHILL ON ADDITIONS
TO THE FLEET.

SUCCESS OF THE WAR LOAN.

Before Parliament adjourned until February 2nd, speeches of the first importance were made by Mr. Churchill on the work of the Navy, and by Mr. Lloyd George on the finance of the war.

Like Lord Kitchener in his review of the work of the Army, both Ministers gave an account of their stewardship which enabled them to survey the past with satisfaction and to face the future with confidence. The strength of the national position may be judged from the core of each speech. Mr. Churchill, in announcing that the Navy will receive an accession of 15 battleships by the end of 1915, as compared with a maximum reinforcement of three to Germany, could claim that we could afford to lose a super-dreadnought every month for a year and still retain the superiority we had at the declaration of war. Mr. Lloyd George, in informing the House that the War Loan has been oversubscribed, was able to make the proud boast that Britain had raised by loan the highest sum of money ever raised in any country without resort to any of Germany's expedients in raising a much smaller loan at a higher rate of interest.

THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.
Mr. Churchill, after giving reasons which were later freely accepted by Mr. Bonar Law for not discussing the rights and wrongs of particular actions in the past, expressed his sense of the deep debt of gratitude which the Admiralty owed to the *Press*. Drawing the attention of the House to some of the larger aspects of the naval situation, the First Lord noted with satisfaction that the loss to our mercantile marine so far had been 1.9 per cent, as compared with the estimate of 6 per cent, before the war, and that the danger from mining was being further restricted and controlled. An overseas invasion was brushed aside with the remark that it was an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it. Knowing all the circumstances, he thought we had had a very fair share of the luck. As for the German policy of attrition, the results so far were not unsatisfactory to us.

Nor, Mr. Churchill went on, was there any attrition by wear and tear. The refits of the Fleet are being regularly conducted, the health of the sailors is nearly twice as good as in peace time, and the conduct of the men in the Grand Fleet is almost perfect. The zeal and enthusiasm with which they are discharging their duties inspires those who lead them with the utmost confidence. Mr. Churchill warned the House that the despondent views which had lately got about were prejudicial to the public interest. There was no reason whatever for anxiety or alarm. There was every reason for complete confidence in the power of the Navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the Empire. Even if we were single-handed, we should have no reason to be daunted. We are capable to go on indefinitely drawing our supplies from wherever we needed them and transporting our troops wherever we required them.

SOLIDITY OF BRITISH CREDIT.
It was an equally fascinating though more matter-of-fact story that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to tell of the maintenance of British credit in face of the greatest financial crisis the country has ever seen. The £350,000,000 to £300,000,000 worth of bills of exchange which were based on British credit at the outbreak of war have all been disposed of in the ordinary course, with the exception of £50,000,000, which will remain "in cold storage" until the end of the war. The total loss on the whole transaction will not be equal to the cost of a single week of carrying on the war. No foreigner can point to any bill of any established house which has been dishonoured.

In spite of the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, we are still supreme in international trade and commerce. The British money market is in a better position to-day than any other in the world. When we were borrowing for a war costing us from £300,000,000 to £500,000,000 a year, other countries were coming here to borrow. The balance in the Bank of England at the beginning of the war was £28,000,000. We did not suspend the Bank Act or gold payments; the Bank rate has been put down, and the gold in the Bank, now amounts to £28,500,000. We are practically raising £440,000,000 in the same market for the same purpose under the same conditions.

The feature of the loan has been the enormous number of small applicants, nearly 100,000, as compared with about 25,000 who applied for the last loan in the Boer War; Mr. Lloyd George announced that the first allotments will be made to these patriots. No wonder that he expressed the conviction that British credit is built on solid foundations which no foreseeable contingency can destroy.

THE COST OF WAR.
Says an American contemporary:—
The fear of war is consuming the homes of the rural and village populations of Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States in a single generation, according to a bulletin on the school observance of Peace Day, which is soon to be issued for free distribution by the United States Bureau of Education.

In discussing the cost of war the bulletin says in part: "War debt began with the nineteenth century. Not until the establishment of constitutional government had nations any credit in the world of finance. The bond of a king was notoriously bad security. Since 1800 the war debts of the nations have grown by leaps and bounds. That of Europe is a whole amount, bearing interest at the rate of \$1,100,000,000 per year. All these debts are carried on ciphers; represent sums which have never been paid, will never be paid, can never be paid, so long as the present system of national armament goes on. For practically the entire amount now raised by taxation in civilized nations goes into the support of armies and navies. The United States,

in splendid isolation from old entanglements, without an enemy in the world, and bound by ties of blood and commerce to all civilized nations, spends 73 per cent. of her income in this way. The civil or non-military expenditures of Europe are so small as to be negligible. "At the present rate of expenditure the four countries of Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States will spend in the next forty years, the life of one generation, for the support of armies and navies an amount sufficient to build 20,000,000 country and village houses at an average cost of \$2,500 each. With father, mother and four children in each of these houses they would furnish homes for 120,000,000 of people, which is more than the total present population of these four countries living in villages and the open country. Thus the fear of war is consuming the homes of the rural and village population of these great nations in a single generation.

It is estimated that the total direct cost of the armies and navies of the world each year in time of peace is \$2,500,000,000, which equals the total valuation of the wheat and corn crops of the whole of the United States.

THE CHANT OF HATE.
A REPLY.

Little Belgium is so small
You never mentioned her at all.

The following is an answer to the remarkable "Chant of Hate against England," by Ernest Lissauer, printed in *Jugend*, the well-known Munich comic weekly, and reproduced in *The Daily Mail*. The English translation was made by Barbara Henderson for the *New York Times*, which received the answering verses from Beatrice M. Barry on the day of its publication:—

French and Russian, they matter not,
For England only your wrath is hot;
But little Belgium is so small
You never mentioned her at all—
Or did her graveyards, yawning deep,
Whisper that silence was discreet?

For Belgium is waste! Ay, Belgium is waste!
She welters in the blood of her sons,
And the ruins that fill the little place
Speak of the vengeance of the Hun.
"Come, let us stand at the Judgment place,"
German and Belgian, face to face,
What can you say? What can you do?
What will history say of you?

For even the Hun can only say
That little Belgium lay in his way,
Is there no reckoning you must pay?
What of the Justice of that "Day?"
Belgium one voice—Belgium one cry
Shrieking her wrongs, inflicted by
GERMANY!

In her ruined homesteads, her trampled fields,
You have taken your toll, you have set your seal;
Her women are homeless, her men are dead,
Her children pitifully cry for bread;
Perchance they will drink with you—"To the Day!"

Let each man construe it as he may
What shall it be?
They, too, have but one enemy:
Whose work is this?
Belgium has but one word to hiss—
GERMANY!

Take you the pick of your fighting men
Trained in all warlike arts, and then
Make of them all a human wedge;
To break and shatter your sacred pledge;
You may fling your treaty lightly by,
But that "sacred paper" will never die!
It will go down to posterity,
It will survive in eternity.

Truly you hate with a lasting hate;
Think you you will escape that hate?
"Hate by water and hate by land,"
Hate of the head and hate of the hand,"
Black and bitter and bad as sin,
Take you care lest it hem you in,
Lest the hate you boast of be yours alone,
And curses, like chickens, find roost at home
IN GERMANY!

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.
ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.
MUSKETRY (STANDARD TEST).
1. Musketry (Trained men only) will be carried out as follows:—
Saturday, 16th instant, Scouts Company at 2.30 p.m.
Sunday, 17th instant, Scouts Company at 9.30 a.m.
Members must attend punctually at the times stated above. Any man attending late will not be allowed to fire.

NOTE.—Only members who have fired Part 1 can fire the Standard Test. Officer on duty in the Butts: Saturday, 16th inst., Lieut. Ross; Officer on duty in the Butts: Sunday, 17th inst., 2nd Lieut. Lindsell. An Officer of the Scouts Company will attend to take charge of the firing point each day and sufficient N.C.O.s of the Company will attend to assist the Instructor.

PARADES.
2. Parades for to-day (12th instant), 5 p.m. Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following Recruits:—Right Section M.G. Co. Ptes. Archie, Alvey, Benjamin, Castro, Cordiero, F., Ellis, G., Fisher, D'Azavedo, A., Garcia, R., Garcia, A., H., Hyndman, and H. Hyndman, S. M. Colley, D.C.L.I., will attend. Service rifles to be carried.
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters.

Remainder, Musketry Exercises and Aiming Drill under Co. Commanders.

DETAILS.
3. Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Frith. To furnish Guard to-night (Tuesday): Scouts Company.
G. E. STEWART, Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

A Petrograd message of December 28th says the Russians, who suffered mysterious casualties when marching through East Prussian villages, have now discovered that many German civilians are provided with gun-sticks.

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON
LAGER BEERGOOD
CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

[15]

UNABLE TO WORK
ECZEMA SO BAD

Pimples All Over Body. Burning and Itching. Could Not Sleep or Rest. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Well As Ever.

135, Fleet St., Ashton-Lyons, Lancs. Eng.—"I suffered from a bad case of eczema. It commenced itching underneath the skin and then broke out with pimples all over my body. They grew larger and then broke out in mass of sores. I was unable to work for about eight weeks, suffering great pain. It caused burning and itching and I could not sleep at night or rest anywhere for about six months."

I tried treatment but all failed to do me any good. I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used them three months and the sores all came off my body in scales and then they began to heal and the pain left me altogether. I feel as well now as ever I did in my life."

(Signed) Fred Schofield, Aug. 20, 1913. Retain your good looks, keep your skin clear, soap clean and free from dandruff, hair live and glossy, hands soft and white, nails sound and shapely. Cuticura Soap, with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, will promote and maintain these coveted beauties in purity, and delicate excellent properties they meet with the approval of the most discriminating.

Samples Free by Post. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

[16-6]

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER

"SYNOLEO"

(Registered).

THE question of wall decoration is one which should secure first consideration in the decoration of the Home.

"SYNOLEO" is the Distemper supplied in a beautiful range of artistic tints, suitable for inside or outside use, which produces that soft velvet finish so looked for in modern House decoration.

"SYNOLEO" only requires the addition of cold water to make it ready for immediate use.

Send for tint book and fullest information to the Manufacturers:—

WILKINSON,
HEYWOOD &
CLARK, LD.
(HONGKONG BRANCH),
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [106-3]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.
Notification No. 55.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING PLANT.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of a ONE STATIONARY BUCKET LADDER RIVER DREDGER of an actual working capacity of about 400 cubic yards per hour in hard sand and 45 foot maximum dredging depth. B.—ONE STATIONARY FLOATING PUMPING PLANT (for pumping ashore dredged material contained in barges) capable of an actual working output of about 500 cubic yards per hour.

Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above items. In case of tendering for both dredger and pumping plant, the tenders must be submitted separately for each item.

Printed specifications may be obtained on written application to the Engineering Department, 6, Kinkiang Road.

Sealed tenders for "A" marked "TENDER FOR DREDGER" and for "B" marked "TENDER FOR PUMPING PLANT," addressed to the "WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD, Shanghai," must be sent in so as to be in the Board's hands on or before NOON, March 17th, 1915.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY BOARD.
Shanghai, 5th January, 1915. [150]

NOTICE.

MR. PEDRO ROTELHO has this Day been admitted as a Partner in our Firm.
BOTELHO BROS.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [147]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND
Now merged in
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. REUTER, BROOKMAN & Co., and all communications in regard to the Agency should now be addressed to us.
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915. [148]

WANTED.

RELIABLE SHIP'S PURSER, with Knowledge of Catering.
Apply—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1915. [146]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[60]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.
Address—
NOMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

YEW LEE.

AH CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.
STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS
AND COMPRADORES.
15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.
Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

WAR MAPS

AND
SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS
To Mark the Progress of
THE WAR.
For Sale at—

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street
[103]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 8SSG, at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [93]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [94]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 188, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

NO. 19, BELLIOS TERRACE.
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
No. 62, THE PEAK. (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS). Furnished.
"KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS). Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 12th January, 1915. [43]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [63]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired.
Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.
RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.
For further particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
10, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [58]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [56]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE

DE

St. MARCEAUX & Co.

REIMS

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY VINTAGE 1906.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$68.00
2 „ Pints - - - \$65.00
4 „ Splits - - - \$68.00

CHAMPAGNE

DE St. MARCEAUX & Co.

IS A

GUARANTEED VINTAGE WINE.

It is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe to-day, and invariably figures on the menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by Ruling Monarchs, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, etc.

CREME

D'EPERNAY

A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE QUALITY.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$36.80
2 „ Pints - - - \$39.00
4 „ Splits - - - \$41.20

[13]

DEATHS.

SMITH.—On November 29th, at Parley, F. BURGESS SMITH, late of Canton, in his 74th year.
WOOD.—On November 30th, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, in his 84th year, one of the senior partners of Adamson, Giffan & Co., of London and the Straits Settlements.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 12th, 1915.

ENGLAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

While nothing has appeared in any official announcement, or in the public speeches of men in a position to speak with authority on the subject, to indicate that the system of voluntary enlistment is no longer adequate to meet the needs of the military situation, the references to Conscription in the speeches delivered during the week-end by Lord HALDANE and Lord ROSEBERRY are not without significance. Lord KITCHENER at the Guildhall Banquet on November 9th said he had no complaint to make about the response to his appeal for men, and his Lordship told his audience that besides the fine bodies of men from the Great Dominions, there were in training in Great Britain at that time over a million and a quarter of men "eagerly awaiting the call to take their place in the field." But great as the British Army has become, Lord KITCHENER has told the nation that he wants "more men and still more men until the enemy is crushed." Some of the London papers recently have been lamenting a decline in the rate of recruiting, but later telegraphic information has told us of booms in recruiting following upon the shelling of East Coast towns by German warships which had managed to elude in a fog the vigilance of our Fleet in the North Sea. And Lord HALDANE only a day or two ago expressed his belief that the voluntary system of recruiting would meet all requirements. Yet if Compulsory Service became a necessity, his Lordship said, "they would adopt it." Whether "they" in this case means the Government or the people of the United Kingdom is not quite clear, but it is not improbable

that the Government has made up its mind to resort to Conscription if the need arises, and we believe Lord ROSEBERRY correctly interpreted the general sentiment of the British public at the present time when he expressed the opinion that it would not be unwelcome, for, as his Lordship remarked, there is a great mass of Englishmen who would be willing to serve under some Imperial mandate of that kind, but who do not think it fair that they should serve while others, more free to go, remain at home. From some recently published figures we gathered that the percentage of recruits from the large cities is much greater than from the country districts, and the explanation suggested was that the people in the cities are more directly affected by the war, they are more diligent readers of the newspapers, and wherever they move they are confronted by placards directly challenging them with the statement—"Your King and Country need you," and, besides, the imperative need for strengthening the Army must be a frequent topic of conversation wherever men gather together. They see that what is practically a position of stalemate has been reached, and that our Army needs a large accession of strength to enable it to advance against a brave and well-trained foe having an overwhelming advantage in numbers. It is doubtless difficult to get the average man to realise that with a million and a half of men sent from our shores into France and Belgium, it is still necessary to go on adding to the number. Therefore, it is necessary to continually dwell upon the fact that we are fighting the most scientifically-equipped army ever seen in war, an army which has prepared for this attack on Europe for ten years unremittently. We are fighting the largest and the most redoubtable foe in all history, and every Englishman ought to know it. As a writer in one of the recent Reviews put it—"The question that we have to decide is whether our voluntary effort, however wonderful, will be able to cope successfully with the scientific war system of our foe. War with us has been what military writers call one of 'limited activity,' that is to say, we have never had an army since the era of conscription capable of bringing about decisions on the Continent, and so ending a war satisfactorily. The German Military Staff has long counted on this method of ours. But this is a war where only 'full strength' will bring about the necessary decisions." If only the man-in-the-street can be educated up to the point of realising these things and of appreciating what Lord KITCHENER has called the cardinal fact, viz., that the Empire is fighting for its existence, there will be no lack of recruits. The inherent weakness of the voluntary system lies in the difficulty of getting men to adequately realise the greatness of the issues at stake, and the imperative need of service. Though in the piping times of peace the idea of Conscription would be repugnant to the mass of the British people, we believe it would be accepted in the present time of crisis with little demur, and thousands of men who for various reasons now find it difficult to fulfil their wish to enlist would gladly welcome Conscription, as giving them a desired opportunity.

H.M. the King has conferred on Mr. Loke Yew of Selangor a C.M.G.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins and their daughter returned to the Colony yesterday from England, via the United States and Japan.

The Colony enjoyed exceptionally good health during the week ending January 9th, only one case of diphtheria (British) being reported.

A band of eight armed robbers attacked the Ling Wan Monastery at Sheung Chuen, in the New Territory, on Sunday, and took away money and clothing.

The first of a series of free lectures dealing with the ancient Jewish tabernacle, or tent of worship, was given at 38, Queen's Road Central, last evening. The lecturer is Mr. Handley Bird, and his discourse last night was listened to by a representative audience. Mr. Bird dealt with his subject in a most interesting manner, a large model of the tabernacle and its contents being used by way of illustration.

There was a large audience at St. John's Cathedral last evening, when Mr. Denman Fuller, the Cathedral organist, gave an organ recital. The items were as follows:—Pascaglia (Bach); Prayer and Cradle Song (Guilmant); Recitative and Air, "Draw near all ye people," (Mendelssohn); Mr. C. H. P. Hay; Watchman's Song (Grieg); Excerpt, Dream of Gerontius, (E. Elgar); Recitative and Air, "I go on my way," (Mendelssohn); Mr. C. H. P. Hay; Tocata. (Widor).

PRIVATE BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

GOVERNMENT DEFENDS ITS SCHEME.

The following letter from the Hongkong Government to the Chamber of Commerce has been forwarded by the latter body for publication:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo protesting, on behalf of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce against the acquisition by Government of the private moorings in the harbour for ocean-going vessels, and suggesting an alternative scheme.

2.—In reply I am to state that the suggested compromise is impracticable, since it would render impossible the classification and co-ordination of moorings, upon which the success of the scheme, proposed by the Government depends.

3.—Under this scheme very little signalling will be required. Masters of vessels will know what anchorage they have to proceed to, and the particular buoys assigned to them can be easily signalled from Green Island or Cape Collinson, either of which must be passed at close distance, and even marked by the house flags of the agents or owners of the vessels. Moreover, many ocean-going steamers make use of pilots on entering the port. These can be instructed beforehand.

4.—The estimates of the Government relating to the cost of the scheme are based on the advice of practical men of experience. It is true that the expenses of certain shipping firms may be slightly increased, but on the other hand those of other firms will probably be diminished, and in any event the accommodation of the port will be much improved. The Government is confident therefore that the adoption of the scheme is likely to attract, rather than to discourage, an increasing use of the port by ocean-going steamers.

5.—A copy of your letter under reply is being sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

(Signed) CLAUD SEVERN,

The Secretary,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.), sitting in Original Jurisdiction, an application was made that the Court make an order confirming a resolution of shareholders that the capital of the Astor House Hotel Company, Ltd., be reduced.

The petition filed stated that the Company was incorporated in 1901, and its registered office is in Victoria, Hongkong. The capital of the Company was \$750,000 Mex., divided into 30,000 shares of \$25 each. The Company had issued 25,520 of its shares, and no more. The sum of \$25 had been paid up on each of its shares. At extraordinary meetings of the shareholders held in September and October last it was resolved that the capital of the Company be reduced from \$750,000, divided into 30,000 shares of \$25 each, to \$150,000, divided into 30,000 shares of \$5 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which had been lost, or was unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of \$60 per share of each of the 25,520 shares which had been issued and were now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all shares in the Company's authorised capital to \$5 per share. The reduction of capital did not involve either a diminution of any liability in respect to unpaid capital, or the payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Hooper, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), in making the application, remarked that this Company had nothing whatsoever to do with an hotel known as the Astor House Hotel in this Colony. An affidavit filed by Mr. Burn, a director in the Company, showed how it was that certain capital had been lost or was unrepresented by available assets. The present assets were valued at \$127,600, represented chiefly by buildings, furniture, and fittings. No dividend had been paid during the past five years, and consequently the goodwill of the business was of no tangible value. As the paid-up capital of the Company was \$638,000 odd, \$510,000 odd had been lost through various causes. For some years past there had been a depression in the hotel business in Shanghai, there had been increased competition, and a considerable decrease in revenue in the sale of liquor.

His Lordship made the order as prayed

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., SUEDE.

FOREMAN OR CONSTRUCTOR?

The action was resumed yesterday before the Chief Justice in which the Man Shing Lee firm, 10, Western Street, sued the Green Island Cement Company. The claim is for \$3,816 for work done and material supplied by plaintiffs to the defendants' steamship *Chingchow* between September 11th and October 30th, 1913.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) was for plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Hung, of Messrs. Dencon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison) for defendants.

Mr. Jenkin, speaking on behalf of the defence, said that plaintiff had to show that when he first went on the boat he was given a distinct order to do the work which was claimed for, and that during the whole time he was on the boat he was treated as a man who was given a distinct order. Plaintiff had to produce evidence corroborative of distinct contract when he went on to the boat. If his lordship was against him it would mean that he would have to find that where Capt. Arthur was diametrically opposed to the evidence of the plaintiff he was merely making such statements for no purpose at all, as far as he could see. If defendants had given this work, as plaintiff said, in a general sort of way, with no price having been fixed, then plaintiff would have been the last man in the world to ask to be let off, or to do inferior work in order that he might save himself the cost. It would be inconsistent with the plaintiff's story if, in point of fact, in respect to some of the work he asked to be let off because it would cost him too much. If he had been given the work to do such a happening would be all against him. Such an application on the part of the plaintiff was inconsistent with what a contractor would say, but quite consistent with what a representative foreman of the Tung Yick firm would say.

Upon a remark falling from Mr. Jenkin, Mr. Potter held that the defence was now being put forward that the Tung Yick had led the defendants to believe that he was only the foreman; or that plaintiff had led Capt. Arthur to believe that he was the foreman. That was fraudulent and should have been pleaded.

Mr. Jenkin denied that that was his defence. Plaintiff had always been looked upon as the foreman.

Mr. Potter—And you now claim that plaintiff led you to believe, or the Tung Yick led you to believe, that he was only the foreman. That is fraudulent.

Mr. Jenkin—That is absurd; you are always dragging fraud across the board.

Mr. Potter—Well, give it a name, then. The Chief Justice—We will decide that point later. His lordship added that the strong point in favour of Mr. Jenkin's case was that if plaintiff did the extra work then he should have some kind of authority, tender, or estimate. However, he was of the opinion that Capt. Arthur did give orders for some of the extra work to be done.

Mr. Jenkin agreed, but pointed out that Capt. Arthur was of the opinion that plaintiff was Tung Yick's representative or foreman.

The Chief Justice—If you were addressing a jury in this case, Mr. Jenkin, I assume you would claim that Fang Shuen (Tung Yick's representative) waived any further claim for extras because he knew he could not recover, and then he said to the other chap (plaintiff), "You have a shot." (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenkin—That might be, my lord.

Mr. Potter—And I should also very strenuously object to that; on the pleadings, at any rate. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenkin added that plaintiff had stated that he had always seen Capt. Arthur, alone, whereas Capt. Arthur had stated emphatically that this had never occurred; plaintiff had always come to the office in the company of Tung Yick's representative and had been looked upon as a foreman. By saying this plaintiff wanted to establish that he was entirely ignorant of the settlement which had been made with the Tung Yick Co.

Just before the adjournment the Chief Justice remarked that he failed to see why Fang Shuen had not been called. He was a person who would be able to throw considerable light on the subject and would certainly have been a very important witness.

Mr. Jenkin—It is not for me to say why he was not called, my lord.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

Probably Mr. Robert Harcourt can claim to be the first M.P. to become a chief petty officer. Mr. Harcourt has attained this rank in the Anti-Aircraft Corps, which he joined at the beginning of the war.

THE WAR.

ATTEMPTED AEROPLANE RAID ON ENGLAND.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN BOMBS DROPPED ON DUNKIRK.

LONDON, January 11th.
3.55 a.m.

A Dunkirk telegram states that a dozen German aviators flew over the town and neighbouring communes on Sunday and dropped about thirty bombs.

Owing to the precautions taken, the casualties were few and the damage not very important.

ATTEMPTED AEROPLANE RAID ON ENGLAND.

SIXTEEN GERMAN AEROPLANES SEEN.

LONDON, January 11th.
7.15 a.m.

The Times states that sixteen German aeroplanes were seen flying over the Channel yesterday morning, evidently intending to make a raid on England, but, owing to the weather conditions which prevailed, they turned towards Dunkirk.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY DUELS.

LONDON, January 10th.
5.25 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says:—From the sea to the Oise there have been artillery duels. The enemy, despite counter-attacks, were unable to retake their lost trenches, and again bombarded Soissons.

Our artillery, from Rheims to Argonne, fired with great effect on the enemy's trenches, and dispersed groups of marksmen.

We repelled a counter-attack at Perthes, and organised all the positions gained.

We made double progress at Beau Sejour, gaining ground to the westward and seizing a redoubt to the northward.

The Germans bombarded the region of Four-de-Paris, and we replied and destroyed a German block-house. The enemy's efforts had been directed at a hill 263 metres westward of Bourneilles. All our positions have been maintained.

Our artillery stopped an attack in the Forest of Apremont. We also repulsed attacks in the Vosges, at Watten, and Thann.

LONDON, January 11th.
2.15 a.m.

FRENCH PREMIER'S SON KILLED.

PARIS, January 8th.

It is officially announced that the youngest son of M. Viviani, Premier of France, was killed on the 22nd August during an attack delivered against the German trenches.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

RUSSIAN NAVAL OPERATIONS.

It is officially announced at Constantinople that Russian warships bombarded Sinope and sank all vessels in harbour.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

AMERICA'S EXPORTS ENORMOUSLY INCREASED.

LONDON, January 10th.
11.20 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a reply to the United States Note, entirely recognises the very friendly spirit of the representations, and says: "Our reply is in the same spirit of frankness, which will best serve the continuance of cordial Anglo-American relations." The reply concurs in the principle that a belligerent, dealing with trade between neutral nations, should not interfere unless it was necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and says, Great Britain would endeavour to adhere to the principle on the understanding that it admits the right to interfere when trade is not *bona-fide* between the United States and a neutral, but contraband destined for the enemy. Great Britain was ready to make redress when the action unintentionally exceeds the principle. The reply emphasises that a misconception exists as to the extent to which it is the practice to interfere with trade.

Sir Edward Grey quotes figures showing that the American imports into Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Italy enormously exceed those in 1913, while into Holland they are about the same. Consequently, in view of such figures, he could not believe that the United States would question the propriety of Great Britain taking suspected cargoes to the Prize Court.

"Our endeavour is, in the interests of national safety, to prevent neutral countries becoming a base of supplies for the enemy, and to intercept goods really destined for the enemy without interfering with goods which are *bona-fide* neutral."

The reply concludes by saying that His Majesty's Government would gladly enter into an arrangement whereby mistakes will be avoided and reparation promptly secured when there is any injury to neutral owners.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS ON THE REPLY.

The papers are confident that Sir Edward Grey's reply will be favourably received in the United States, and will convince the mass of Americans that the grievances have no solid foundation and clear the way for a full and complete agreement. They emphasise that it is characterised by the same friendly yet frank and practical spirit which marked the American Note.

The *Morning Post*, while commenting in a similar strain on the conditions of the Government's abandonment of the old practice of confiscating all enemy goods on neutral ships, says every pound of food and raw material entering Germany will proportionately prolong the war. Why deal tenderly, it asks, with the trade of Germany who has dealt so ruthlessly with the property and food of civilians in Belgium, France and Poland. The Allies have already been injured too much by such relaxations in deference to neutral interests. Further relaxations would be intolerable.

The *Daily Chronicle* also, in a more moderate tone, remarks that in view of the figures quoted, the public are bound to ask not whether the Navy has interfered too much, but whether it has interfered enough.

GERMANS REPULSED IN THE CAMEROONS.

PARIS, January 9th.

Germans made a violent attack on Edea, in the Cameroons, but they were repulsed with very heavy losses. Our losses were trifling.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

AUSTRIAN FORCE ROUTED NEAR BELGRADE.

An official statement published at Nish says that an Austrian Force which occupied an island near Belgrade were surprised and routed by Serbians who took about 50 prisoners.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is officially announced at Pretoria that the Union Forces occupied Schuitdrift on the 5th inst., losing five wounded. The Germans fled across the Orange River.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

LONDON, January 10th.
2.55 p.m.

A message from Athens says that the Porte has concentrated all the subjects of the Entente Powers and Greeks in Aleppo.

There are serious aggravations of a Greco-Turkish crisis.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

FATE OF AN ENGLISH PRISONER.

LONDON, January 1st.

An Amsterdam message says an English war prisoner named Lonsdale, who was sentenced on December 2nd to ten years' imprisonment for refusing to obey and assaulting a guard when ordered to work was sentenced to death on retrial by a superior military court.

The report of the retrial in the German papers shows that no new evidence was offered. Lonsdale admitted he assaulted the guard, but declared that he was first struck with a bayonet.

A witness for the prosecution said the English prisoner jeered at the Landsturm guards.

The Socialist Deputy David, writing in the *Vorwaerts*, protests in the strongest terms against the revolting execution of an unfortunate youth carried away by excitement while living under abnormal conditions.

THE RAID ON CUXHAVEN.

FLIGHT COMMANDER HEWLETT'S EXPERIENCES.

LONDON, January 2nd.

Flight Commander Hewlett, who has returned to Ymuiden, has stated that he commanded a squadron of nine aeroplanes, aboard three warships. Only eight ascended, one having developed defects. Flight Commander Hewlett, who was leading, entered a thick fog and found himself near the Schleswig coast. When the mist cleared, the airman perceived that he had lost his direction. Descending at a certain point, he re-ascended, and flew over the German Fleet and trawlers, under steam, behind Heligoland. A formidable fire was directed on him, and he was not inactive, for he dropped several bombs and he believes hit one warship, because soon afterwards dense smoke arose.

Flight Commander Hewlett says he tried to find the British Fleet, but the motor was running hot and he was forced to descend, when he was picked up by a Dutch trawler.

BRITISH HORSE ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

WARM PRAISE FROM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, January 2nd.

Sir John French, in a speech to a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, said no branch of the Service had done better work than the Horse Artillery.

This battery was continuously in action for ten days, during which a cavalry corps also performed a feat never approached by cavalry in the past. It held up determined attacks of two Army Corps for forty-eight hours.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The Hongkong F.C. will play the Staff and Departments on the Club Ground at Happy Valley on Wednesday, play to commence at 4.45 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the Club:—R. C. Barlow; A. Hamilton and M. Railton; Whitmarsh, Stewart, and W. B. Rigden; N. V. Croucher; J. Wood; J. Fraser; J. Stalker, and P. W. A. Wilkie. Those unable to play are requested to inform the Captain as early as possible.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The following are selected to play for the above Club, against the Queen's College, on the H.K.F.C. ground to-morrow, at 3 p.m. sharp:—U. Omar; J. Boland and J. Xavier; Jackson, H. Johnson and L. G. Cordeiro; C. A. Goldenberg; A. Hamid; I. L. Goldenberg, L. Xavier and A. Cordeiro. Reserves:—Boontait, Daniel O'Connell.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOT SAN PO."]

AN EX-GOVERNOR ARRESTED.

PEKING, January 11th.

Cheong Poy-chuck, formerly Governor of Szechuan, has been arrested at Tientsin on a charge of complicity with handitti.

Ten persons altogether have been arrested and informers have been rewarded.

THE YAMENS OF THE GOVERNORS.

PEKING, January 11th.

The proposal to change the place of residence of the Civil Governors in several of the Provinces has not yet been decided upon.

[One of the changes proposed is to remove the Yamen of the Governor of Fukien Province from Foochow to Amoy.]

AN ASYLUM FOR THE AGED.

PEKING, January 11th.

The Government proposes to establish an asylum for the aged.

LECTURES ON HOME NURSING.

A series of lectures on Home Nursing, will be held at the rooms of the Catholic Women's League, 26 Caine Road, (next door to the Italian Convent) on Mondays, 18th and 26th January, Tuesday, 2nd, and Mondays, 8th and 15th February, at 6 p.m. Should it be considered necessary to extend the series, the lectures will take place on subsequent Mondays.

Ladies (non-members of the League) who may wish to attend the lectures, are requested to send in their names without delay, to Miss Loureiro, 2, The Albany.

In order to defray expenses of the St. John's Ambulance Association fee, bandages, etc., there is a fee of \$2 (notes). Any surplus which may remain after paying all expenses, will be forwarded to the Association which is doing such good work in nursing the wounded in the present war.

DEATH OF MR. P. H. HOLT.

The death took place on 27th November at Liverpool, of Mr. Philip Henry Holt, partner in Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., managing owners of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company and the Ocean Steamship Company. He was in his 55th year. Mr. Philip Holt was the last survivor of the five sons of Mr. George Holt, the founder, early last century, of a well-known firm of Liverpool Cotton brokers. He was associated commercially with his brother, the late Mr. Alfred Holt. He had great administrative ability, and was besides a generous philanthropist, his public benefactions running to a large amount.

A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

In the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Chan Tung Sang sued the Wang Yick firm, and Lam Shiu Chuen, managing partner thereof, for \$275.48, balance due on account of work done and materials supplied.

Mr. Agassiz, for the plaintiff, said that the work done was on the Blindenheim and the Spanish Mission in 1913. The contract was not disputed, nor was there any question over the work done. The defendant said that items were inaccurately inserted in the account.

The hearing was adjourned.

TROUBLESOME CHINESE SEAMEN.

At the Marine Court yesterday, three Chinese employed on the *Irish Monarch* were charged, the first two with unlawfully combining to interfere with the navigation of the ship while on her voyage from Whampoa to Hongkong, and the third with wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of the master. The Master, Mr. R. H. Potter stated that one of the defendants (Choy Chuen) refused to do his duty and was dealt with by him under the articles. The following day the other two defendants were seen conversing with some of the men, who thereupon left their work and went on deck a body. The master found them there and ordered them to return to their duty. They refused to go until he told them that he was going to do about Choy Chuen. Defendants were sent to prison for six weeks, Choy Chuen being ordered to pay for his keep out of the wages due.

EDUCATION FOR ALL IN CHINA.

A lengthy Mandate was published by the President of the Republic of China on the 1st inst. urging upon the nation the great importance of educating the people. It says that owing to the internal turmoil following upon the revolution, and the inauguration of the Republic, the Government had not had time to devote much attention to this question. Now, the nation is comparatively at rest, the moral culture and the general education of the people should be taken in hand at once. The aim should be to make education within the reach of all classes. With this object in view, the President suggests two foremost steps to be taken, namely, the training of as many schoolmasters as possible and the compilation of suitable lesson books. He also considers it advisable to fix the period of primary or elementary education at four years as the minimum time during which every child should attend school as in duty bound, although he has not much faith in the citizens' understanding of their duty in such affairs.

WAR NEWS.

THE GERMAN LEVY ON BELGIUM.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Telegraph* states that the Governor of Brabant has summoned representatives of financial houses for the purpose of acquainting them of details concerning the war indemnity demanded from Belgium. The Governor stated that an indemnity of 35 million francs (£1,400,000) would be demanded monthly for the maintenance of the German troops. Besides this Belgium will be obliged to pay 375 million francs as a punishment for resisting the violation of her neutrality and as indemnification of the losses which the Germans have incurred.

SHIP IN A FOREST.

SURPRISING FIND IN THE PACIFIC.

A lieutenant-commander of the Australian Fleet describes in a letter printed in a London paper how he discovered a German ship hidden in a forest. He was engaged in "scouring the blessed main," as he puts it, in search of the *Comet* and the *Planet*.

"We anchored in a little harbour, and went up the creek in a small boat exploring, when one of my chaps who was walking along the beach ran into a great yellow funnel from the land side. He hopped back and got a couple of armed boats' crews and drove into the bushes, and found a Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer."

"She was simply covered in foliage and palms to her mastsheads, perfectly concealed. We had her on in no time, and the skipper, a very decent fellow, a German Naval Reserve man, told me he had tried to get away three times, but that each time he had seen one of my patrol ships, and had gone back and refortified his ship with foliage. She is safely at anchor here at Rabaul at present."

SEARCH FOR CANNON IN A CATHEDRAL.

PITFALLS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Fugitives from Jerusalem report that all is quiet there, though the monasteries, convents, and other buildings belonging to subjects of the Allied Powers have been seized by the military.

"On the strength of the statement of a frightened lad who knew a smattering of English that two 'cannons' were attached to the British St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, Turkish officers, refusing to accept assurances that the cannons had nothing to do with artillery, tore up the floor of the edifice and destroyed part of the altar."

Great efforts are being made, so the fugitives report, to excite the population of Jaffa, where the German and Austrian Consular official applauded an orator who asserted that Great Britain had closed all the mosques and universities in India.—*Times*.

COSSACKS' NIGHT RAID.

GERMAN WOMEN DRESSED AS SOLDIERS.

An exploit by sixty Don Cossacks who captured 300 German cavalrymen and found out much of interest for their commanders in a night raid upon Czenstochowa is described by the *Morning Post* correspondent. The Germans have long been and still are in occupation of Czenstochowa, which was seized in the first week of the war without opposition. They feel quite at home there, having murdered most of the inhabitants in the manner universal with German troops opening this war of conquest, as they term it, or war of shame, as the rest of the world calls it.

These three-score Don Cossacks were out scouting, with special instructions to find out what was going on in Czenstochowa. Riding quietly within half a mile, they divided into ten sections of six men each and, timing a concerted movement, dashed in from all sides. They killed a considerable number of startled Germans, who knew not where to hide, and created a panic throughout the town.

They met in the centre of Czenstochowa, and drove off before them to their own lines three hundred prisoners. When these came to be examined forty were found to be women dressed in soldiers' uniforms.

THE KAISER'S SPOTTED PIG.

How the Kaiser just before the outbreak of war bought a pig of the newly-revived breed known as Gloucester Old Spots and sent the money but never received the pig was told to a representative of *The Daily Mail* by the secretary of the Old Spots Society.

Details of the revival of the Old Spots and of their merits as bacon pigs, appeared in a picture of a typical specimen, appeared in the *Daily Mail* last May. A few days later the society received from the Kaiser's agent an application for particulars to be sent to Potsdam. This was followed by an order for a thoroughly representative boar. There was some delay in sending the pig owing to questions of transport into Germany. Eventually the secretary received the money asked, with instructions for shipping the animal *via* Hamburg, where it was to be franked ashore. The pig was on the point of being embarked when war broke out, and an urgent telegram was received: "Don't ship pig until further orders."

No orders have yet been received. As the secretary said: "We have the pig and the money, too. Of course, we shall ship it or an equally good animal when the order arrives. By that time the Kaiser may be setting up as a farmer, and as a tribute to his discernment in the matter of farm stock we will give him a start by making him a present of a couple of young sows to mate with the boar."

There is the name of Ypres in England—in that of the Ypres Tower, at Rye, in Sussex, though local talk knows nothing of its proper pronunciation, and broadly calls it the "Wipers Tower."

RAID ON AN ANTWERP BANK.

GERMAN SEARCH FOR GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

A telegram received at Amsterdam, November 30th from Antwerp by the *Telegraph* states that traders there are greatly excited by the German proceedings of the previous week. It is well known that the National Bank and Treasury conveyed their funds betimes to London. The Germans never believed, however, that the Government had exported the whole of its funds. They consistently imagined that part of the Treasury funds were deposited in a private bank. Presumably Berlin advised the German Government in Brussels that part of the Belgian State property had been deposited in the custody of the firm of M. E. Bunge, a born Dutchman, but the leading collaborator of Leopold II. for the payment of the Congo Free State. After the State had been taken over by Belgium, M. Bunge retained immense interests in the colony. The Germans therefore regarded the Berlin communication as not improbable.

About 10 days ago, says the telegram, several officers, accompanied by a strong guard, visited M. Bunge's office and forbade all exit. Strangers waiting before the counters were detained, while the firm's highest officials were subjected to an investigation conducted with the greatest brutality. When this had lasted fully two hours, persons who were not in the employment of the firm were released. The employees, however, were detained until the first examination of the books had been concluded. This lasted two full days, during which time the prisoners were not permitted to leave the office for the purpose of obtaining food or rest. The Germans finally sealed the safes and confided the books to the director of the branch office of the Berlin Disconto-Gesellschaft, which was established in Antwerp only a few months before the outbreak of the war. The director examined the books of his strongest competitor, keeping them for over a week, and derived information from them of immeasurable service to his bank. Meanwhile M. Bunge's house necessarily ceased work completely, the employer being unable to pay his clerks.

GERMAN UTTERANCES PRIOR TO 1914.

Germany says that Great Britain plotted the War. Here are some things that Germany said before 1914:—

The Trident must be in our fist.

—THE KAISER.

We have reckoned with France and Austria. The reckoning with England has still to come.

—PROFESSOR DELBRUECK.

The next great struggle of the Germans will be a combat for the annihilation of England.

—PROFESSOR DELBRUECK.

It is an insult to the German Army to compare the British soldier with the Germans.

—COUNT BULOW.

We are ready to make use of the sword (against England) at any moment.

—DR. VON HUYENBRAND.

(Conservative Leader in the Reichstag.)

Anglo-German war cannot be avoided.

—PROFESSOR DELBRUECK.

May our German Fatherland be destined to become as commanding as was once the Roman World Empire.

—THE KAISER.

In Germany there is fierce hatred of England.

—DIE ZEIT.

The conditions of Germany's development and her rivalry with England for world-power will of themselves bring about a fatal collision.

—DIE POST.

If an honest endeavour were made to make Germany the first Power in the world the Socialist Party give it unequalled support.

—HEAR BEEZ (Leader of German Socialists).

The landing of a great German Army in England is a mere matter of money.

—KREUZ ZEITUNG.

As far as Germany is concerned there will be no disarmament, no arbitration, and no naval agreement with Great Britain.

The old saying still holds good that the weak will be the prey of the strong.

—HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLLEWEG.

(German Imperial Chancellor.)

The German risk in an Anglo-German war is not nearly so great as the English.

—COUNT REVENTLOW.

British naval supremacy under all circumstances is doomed.

—KREUZ ZEITUNG.

POLICEWOMEN IN CANTON.

Immediately after the revolution in Canton three years ago there were women legislators in the Provisional Assembly, and now to prevent another revolution a score of policewomen are employed by the police department, says the Canton correspondent of the *Peking Daily News*. As proved by the woman legislator Cantonese women are still equal to men in judgment and in alertness. Many of the policewomen now on service are found tardy, many arriving long after their mess comrades have gone to their rounds. These policewomen are employed to search women entering the ancient city in order to check the smuggling of bombs and other unlawful articles by female rebels. Recently many women were executed as rebel suspects.

A London correspondent says the comfort of the troops in the trenches is carefully studied. 200,000 sheepskin coats have reached the front.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHONGSANG, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 11th January—Swatow 10th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HUB, French str., 709, A. Cornelissen, 10th January—K. O. Wan 9th January, General.—A. R. Marty.
TSUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 4,314, E. Combes, 10th January—Singapore 4th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
SOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 920, R. Minakawa, 11th January—Dairen, Ground Nuts—Order.
YOYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,135, Hayakawa, 11th January—Dairen, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Choyang* reports: Thick fog from Swatow to Hongkong.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line str. *Bendora*, from Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on the 10th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 16th January.
The P.M. str. *Manchuria* arrived at Manila on the 8th January, p.m., and sailed from that port for Hongkong on the 11th January, p.m., making her due to reach Hongkong on the 13th January, a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Unit* left Calcutta on the 8th January, and may be expected here on or about the 29th January.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship
Captain S. Barcham, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALOVA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed by Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISER-KIND," due in London on the 26th February, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and values of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENALDER,"
FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, stained and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th inst., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

Price: \$1 Cash.

Or Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or at the "DAILY PRESS" Office.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SECTS	CAPTAIN	FOR PERMIT TO APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	1	S. Barcham	E. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NANKIN	Brit. str.	1	G. Manley	E. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst. at 10 a.m.
LONDON	RADNORSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	H. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KIRAWO MARU	Brit. str.	1	Durao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
MALE, SUEZ VIA PORTS	DUBBA	Brit. str.	1	Nagasaki	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst. at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA B.C. & SUEZ VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Brit. str.	1	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
VICTORIA B.C. & SUEZ VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	1	J. Kanoo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst.
VICTORIA B.C. & SUEZ VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Brit. str.	1	A. Dixon	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA B.C. & SUEZ VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	1	E. Bent	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 19th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Brit. str.	1	G. L. Smith	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MANCHURIA	Brit. str.	1	M. Yagi	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 26th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TENYO MARU	Brit. str.	1	T. Sato	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	1	Sohent	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	1	S. Finderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst. at 4 p.m.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KACHIAWAR	Brit. str.	1	Lloyd Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 17th inst.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	ETIDODAS	Brit. str.	1	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
KORE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	Brit. str.	1	Refagan, R.N.R.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	Quick despatch.
KORE & YOKOHAMA	TURKISHA MARU	Brit. str.	1	A. Collyer	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th Feb.
KORE & YOKOHAMA	HYACINTH MARU	Brit. str.	1	K. Hattori	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	KANCHOW	Brit. str.	1	S. Tokushige	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHUANGSANG	Brit. str.	1	A. E. Hodgins	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LUOCHOW	Brit. str.	1	A. H. Stewarts	DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.	To-day, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Brit. str.	1	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.	On 19th inst. at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1	E. Findlayson	DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.	On 16th inst. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	MADELLAN	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leask	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ORISSA	Brit. str.	1	Pennetocher	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1	Tough	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	THIERMANN	Brit. str.	1	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	SOSSU MARU	Brit. str.	1	K. Sakawa	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 21st inst. a.m.
SHANGHAI	DAIJO MARU	Brit. str.	1	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	End February.
SHANGHAI	HAITANG	Brit. str.	1	C. J. Matlock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SAITAN	Brit. str.	1	Date	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SATOHING	Brit. str.	1	Robertson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHUNGWANG	Brit. str.	1	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SANUKI MARU	Brit. str.	1	McClure	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	HOPEANG	Brit. str.	1			
SHANGHAI	HINSHAW	Brit. str.	1			
SHANGHAI	HOIHOW	Brit. str.	1			
SHANGHAI	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	1			

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHIPSUNG"	Wed. day, 13th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHOXSANG"	Thursday, 14th Jan. Noon.
SINGAPORE & S. JAVANAYA	"CHUNANG"	Friday, 15th Jan. Noon.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 15th Jan. Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 16th Jan. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 19th Jan. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday, 20th Jan. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	"HOPANG"	Monday, 23rd Jan. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"SUENSANG"	Monday, 23rd Jan. 3 p.m.

RETURN TO U.S. T.O. J.A.P. & S.
The Steamers "KORANG," "NAGASAKI" and "KORANG" have about 100 tons of cargo for Hongkong and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mito to Hongkong. Time occupied 30 days.
This service is supplemented by the "YAMAGUCHI," "KORANG" and "KORANG" and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Mito and returning via Hongkong. Time occupied 30 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have an ample accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Hongkong, Kobe, Mito, Yokohama, Japan, etc.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kobe, Mito, Yokohama, Japan, etc.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4
Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG 12th January 1915
GENERAL MANAGERS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Telephone No. 215
HONGKONG, 16th April 1914

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"RADNORSHIRE"	On 21st Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	"GLENGLIE"	On 16th Jan.

For Freight and Passage Particulars, apply to
Telephone No. 255 Sub. Exch. 4
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG, 14th December, 1914
AGENTS

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

CHINA (via Manila) Sailing TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.

MANCHURIA Sailing TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 p.m.

MONGOLIA Sailing WEDNESDAY, 17th Feb., at 1 p.m.

PERSIA (via Manila) Sailing TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cooking which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—all water swimming tank, billiard table, deck games, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS,
TEL. No. 141.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with "KATHIAWAR" 17th Feb.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" End Feb.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., 3,140, M. Shinoko, 10th January—Singapore 2nd January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,052, J. Doyle, 7th January—Kwang Yee 4th January, Cement Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHITDAH, Norwegian str., 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 7th January—Bangkok and Swatow 6th January, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.
CHINA, American str., 3,180, H. Thompson, 5th January—San Francisco 5th December, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
CHINWUA, British str., 1,351, Finlayson, 8th January—Manila 5th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHOSEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,952, Nemoto, 6th January—Mojji 31st December, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHONGSANG, British str., 1,717, O. J. Mattock, 5th January—Sandakan 30th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DAINICHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,932, Suzuki, 5th January—Mojji 29th January, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.
DEWANGSHE, British str., 1,057, Shearer, 9th January—Hobrow 8th January, General.—Carmichael Clarke.
EIDER, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelsen, 6th January—Dahly 3rd January, Bean and Bean Oil.—Chinese.
FEICHIANG, Chinese str., 979, A. Bains, 5th January—Shanghai 1st January, General.—Chinese.
HAINAN, British str., 641, J. W. Stewart, 9th January—Swatow 8th January, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HAIYANG, British str., 1,363, A. E. Hodgkin, 10th January—Swatow 9th January, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HAKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,120, Marita, 7th January—Sourabaya 29th December, General.—Doddwell & Co.
HANGI, French str., 739, Chevalier, 9th January—Pakhoi 7th January, Rice.—A. R. Marty.
HENOA MARU, Japanese str., 1,653, Toyama, 4th January—Miki 29th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,275, S. Suzuki, 5th January—Miki 30th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HINSANG, British str., 2,923, Kennedy, 5th January—Sandakan 3rd January, Logs.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
JADE, French str., 388, J. Pannier, 8th January—Haiphong 6th January, Rice.—Order.
KAITO MARU, Japanese str. Y. Yamamoto, 9th January—Swatow 8th January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, J. Gibbs, 8th January—Shanghai 6th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KOMAGATA MARU, Japanese str., 1,919, T. Yamamoto, 5th January—Hong Kong 2nd January, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.
KWANGSHE, British str., 1,302, Jones, 7th January—Amoy 5th January, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,538, E. Stewart, 9th January—Shanghai 6th January, General.—Chinese.
LUVOR, British str., 1,231, Meathrel, 10th January—Shanghai 7th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
MITSU MARU, Japanese str., 920, J. Tachibana, 4th January—Dairen 28th December, Beans.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
NATICA, British str., 3,050, Brainston, 7th January—Shanghai 3rd January, Nil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
NICHIO MARU, Japanese str., 3,386, T. Sono, 5th January—Saigon 29th December, Rice and Flour.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
PERUMPTAH, British str., 1,016, Bird, 5th January—Saigon 30th December, Rice.—Chinese.
RYNSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,535, Shinokawa, 10th January—Dairen 3rd January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, J. Scherman, 4th January—Swatow 3rd January, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
SELUN, Norwegian str., 865, Hovbrønder, 9th January—Bangkok 31st December, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, Funoto, 6th January—Mojji 30th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 8,133, S. Nagase, 3rd January—Shanghai 31st December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TENMAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,954, Tamura, 7th January—Mojji 1st January, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TILLEMANG, Dutch str., 1,377, N. V. Wyck, Juriasansse, 1st January—Java 25th December, General.—Java-China-Japan Line.
ZAFIRO, American str., 1,440, Ventoripi, 8th January—Saigon 4th January, Rice.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 16th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 17th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NANKIN	10 A.M., 20th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NAMUR	About 20th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 12th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 12th Jan., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HOIHOW"	On 14th Jan., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 17th Jan., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th Jan., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc., on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN", and the S.S. "KANCHOW", "LIANGHONG", "LUCHOW" and "YINGKOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 12th January, 1915

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA (VIA MANILA).

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	On 25th Jan.	On 14th Feb., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 25th Jan.	On 14th Feb., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ORISSA" 5,435 tons, Capt. Refson, R.N.R., will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and MOJI on 19th January.

S.S. "UMTA" 5,422 tons, Captain, Babb will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 4th February.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 11th January, 1915.

AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at P.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 19th Jan., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... WED'AY, 13th Jan., at 1 P.M.
"SU" DAY, 17th Jan., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 26th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 2nd Feb.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Feb.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Mar.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURNS (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " " " £96.10.
SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
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For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

O. WURIU, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MAGELLAN	On or about 19th Jan.
	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	DUMBEA	On 23rd Jan., at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSFERRING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), etc. at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail. Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA and TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 23rd Jan., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanoe	WED'AY, 19th Feb., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MALAY MARU"	K. Suvava	THURSDAY, 21st Jan., A.M.

FOR FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokunaga	SUNDAY, 17th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 24th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WED'AY, 20th Jan., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soan Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamer to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from	Leave MARSEILLES	Leave LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	MALAJA	Friday, Feb. 13	Thursday, Feb. 19
		Jan. 18	Jan. 21	MALAJA	Friday, Feb. 27	Thursday, Mar. 5
		Mar. 1	Mar. 4	MALAJA	Friday, Mar. 13	Thursday, Mar. 19
		Mar. 1	Mar. 4	MALAJA	Friday, Mar. 27	Thursday, Apr. 2
		Mar. 1	Mar. 4	MALAJA	Friday, Apr. 10	Thursday, Apr. 16
		Mar. 1	Mar. 4	MALAJA	Friday, Apr. 24	Thursday, Apr. 30
		Mar. 1	Mar. 4	MALAJA	Friday, May 8	Thursday, May 14
		Mar. 1	Mar. 4	MALAJA	Friday, May 22	Thursday, May 28
		Mar. 1	Mar. 4	MALAJA	Friday, June 5	Thursday, June 11

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARE'S:

The Fare to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£57.	£29.	£14.	£25.	£25.	£25.
MARSEILLES	£51.	£23.	£11.	£25.	£25.	£25.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Y'AMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'POON	Leave M'VILLE	Leave LONDON
NANKIN	about Jan. 4	about Jan. 15	about Jan. 20	about Jan. 26	about Feb. 22	about Mar. 3
NILE	about Jan. 19	about Jan. 29	about Feb. 3	about Feb. 9	about Mar. 8	about Mar. 17
NAMUR	about Mar. 2	about Mar. 12	about Mar. 17	about Mar. 23	about Apr. 20	about Apr. 29
NORE	about Mar. 29	about Apr. 9	about Apr. 14	about Apr. 20	about May 18	about May 27
NEL ORE	about Apr. 12	about Apr. 21	about Apr. 28	about May 4	about June 1	about June 10
NAGOYA	about May 10	about May 21	about May 28	about June 1	about June 29	about July 8

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARE'S TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; 2nd Saloon £35 Single; 3rd Saloon £25 Single. FARE'S TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £45 Single; 2nd Saloon £30 Single; 3rd Saloon £20 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	HIRANO MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KATORI MARU	19,000	THURSDAY, 28th Jan., at 10 A.M.
	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 26th Jan., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,600	WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb., at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SANUKI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	IYO MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.
NAGASAKI and KOBE	TSUSHIMA MARU	12,000	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 28th Jan.
KANO	16,000	11th Feb.
KASHIMA	16,000	28th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	11th Mar.
SUYA	25,000	25th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	9th Apr.
YASAKA	25,000	22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	6th May.
KITANO	16,000	20th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000	3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500	9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 292 and 1241

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Newspapers and Book Packets both ordinary and registered will now be accepted for Tingtai.
The Parcel Mail is still in suspension.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong ...	Hanoi ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji ...	Tamba Maru ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Friday, 15th inst.) ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGA-SAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Yokohama ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Takao ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Manassas, Samarang and Sourabaya ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 15th inst.) ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits and Sourabaya ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and Now Guinea via Thursday Island ...	China ...	Tuesday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year at shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sinking ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... £1,125,000
Paid-up ... £625,000
Reserve Fund ... £465,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,

Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital Fl. 19,000,000 (£1,666,666)
Reserve Fund Fl. 7,666,666 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE:

AMSTERDAM.

HEAD OFFICE:

BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEANES BANK,
SWISS BANKING CO.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP,

Manager.
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12]

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON—	January 11th.
Telegraphic Transfer ...	1/9
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1/9
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...	1/9
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight ...	1/9
Credits, at 4 months sight ...	1/9
Documentary Bills 4 months sight ...	1/9
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	220
Credits, at 4 months sight ...	220
ON GERMANY—	
On demand ...	nom.
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	42 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight ...	nom.
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank, on demand ...	132 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank, on demand ...	132 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight ...	78
Private, 30 days sight ...	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand ...	86 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand ...	75 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand ...	100 1/2
ON RAIPUR—	
On demand ...	5 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand ...	5 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand ...	\$11.15
GOVERNMENT Bank's Buying Rate ...	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola ...	\$56.90
SILVER, per oz. ...	22 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents piece ... \$18.50 discount.
Hongkong ... 10 " ... \$18.90

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 11TH JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$775, sal. & buy.	11.75, sal. & buy.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$11, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.80, buyers	
CORPORATIONS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 125, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, sellers	
(In Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$55, sellers	
DOCK AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$75, sellers	
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$58, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	all		
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50	
Shanghai and Kowloon Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51, buyer	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.30, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$37	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$123, buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$195	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishers Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$16	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	57	all	\$54, sales	
INSURANCE—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$340, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$150	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$385, sal. & buy.	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$3	Tls. 145	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$780, buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$200	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$72	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls.	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 35	
Mining—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	35, sellers	
H'kong Tin and Kowloon Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1	all	2/6	
Reef Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.40, buyers	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$2.60, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$8.80, buyers	
Palpas et Papeteries de Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50	all	\$5	
RAFFINERY—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$30, buyers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$15, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Malacca Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$52, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$30	
H'kong, Canton & Mesopotamia S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$23, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$85 1/2, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$1	all	75, buyers	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$10	all	\$33, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$44, sellers	
STONES AND DISPERSES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$6 1/2, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$15	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 787,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

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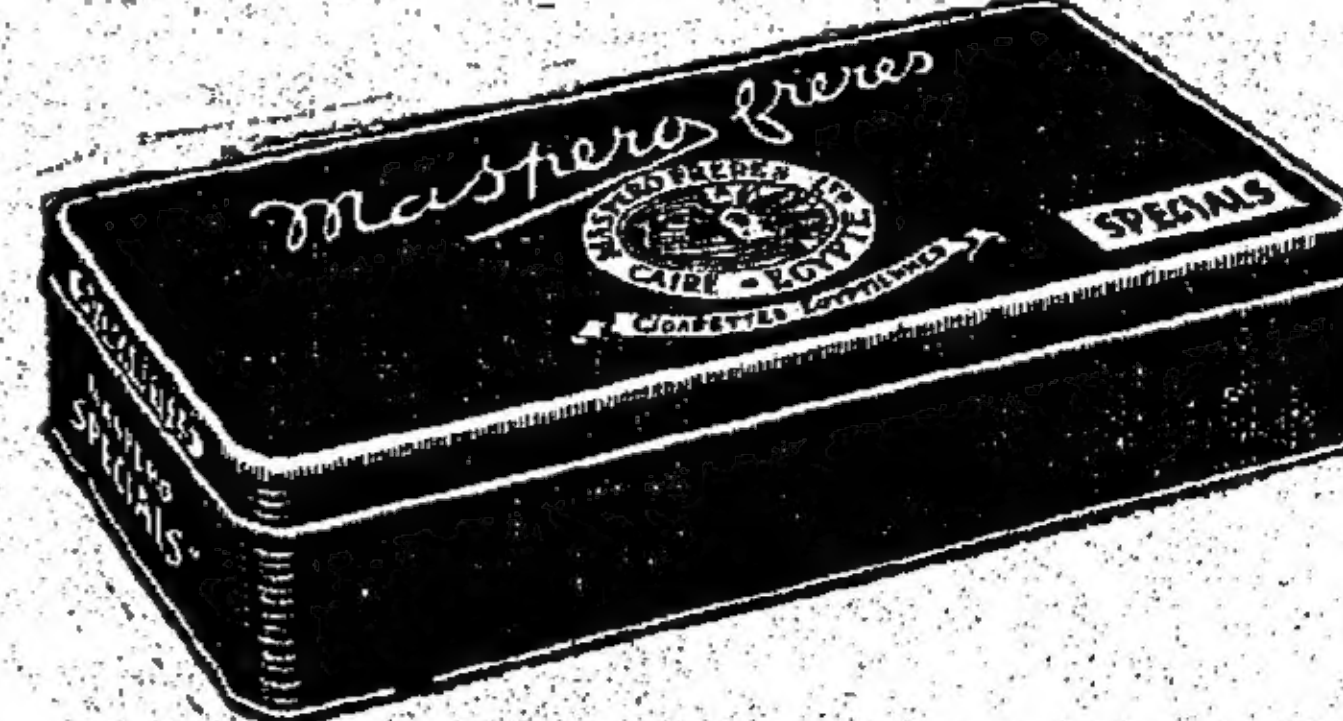
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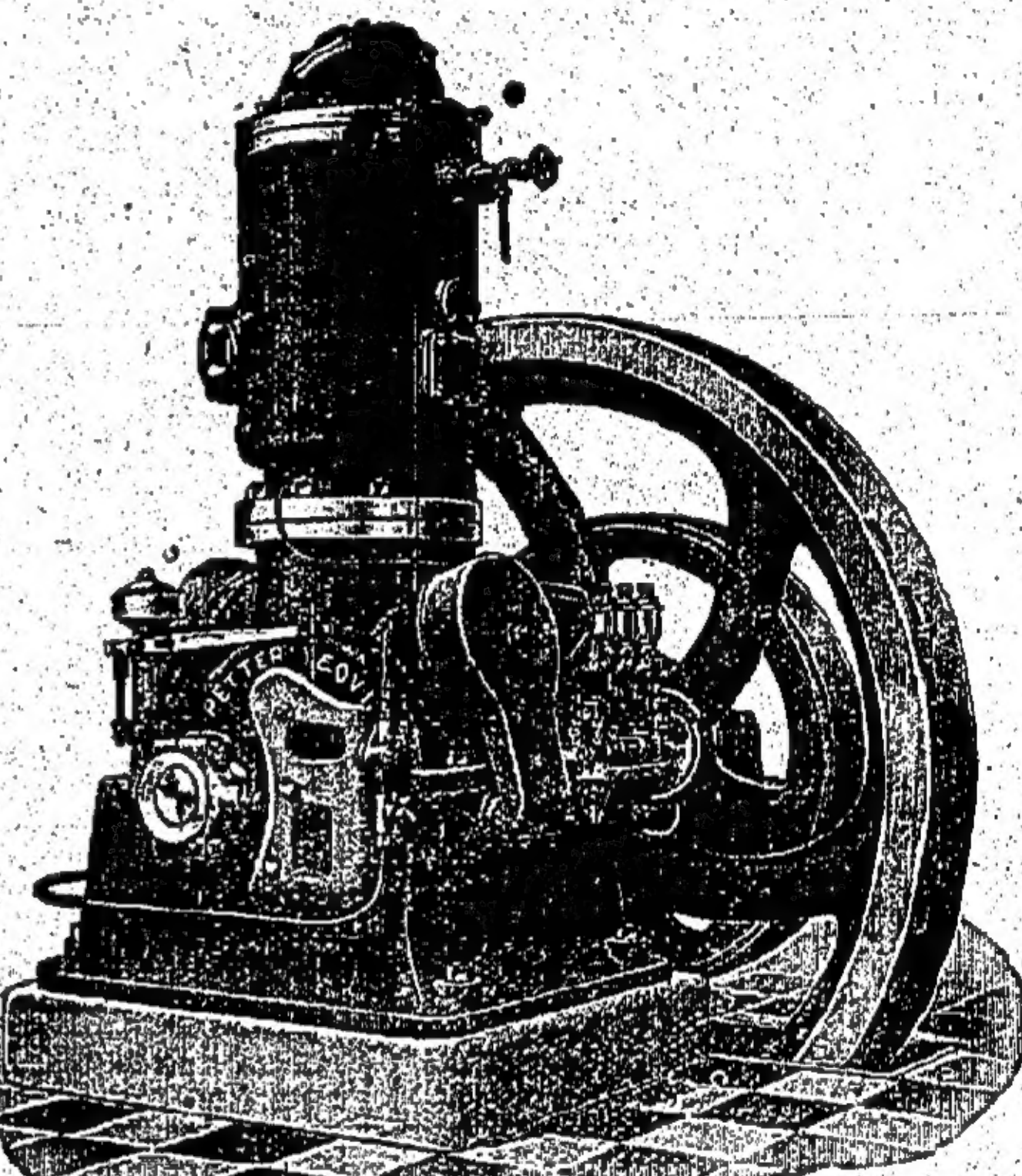
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